Edmunds County, South Dakota
Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

Ba − Bearden Loam

Ba BEARDEN LOAM − The Bearden series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly and moderately well drained, moderately to slowly permeable soils that formed in calcareous silt loam and silty clay loam lacustrine sediments. These soils are on glacial lake plains. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Bc − Bowbells−Cresbard Loams

Bc BOWBELLS−CRESBARD LOAMS − The Bowbells series consists of very deep, well and moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till and alluvium from glacial till on glacial till plains and moraines. These soils have moderate permeability in the upper part and moderately slow or slow in the substratum. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Bc BOWBELLS−CRESBARD LOAMS − The Cresbard series consists of very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in glacial till, or local alluvium over glacial till in lower backslopes, footslopes, depressions, and flats on uplands. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BoA − Bowdle Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

BoA BOWDLE LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bowdle series consists of well drained soils moderately deep over sand and gravel and formed in loamy alluvium underlain by sand and gravel on outwash plains and stream terraces. Permeability is moderate in the solum and rapid in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BoB − Bowdle Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

BoB BOWDLE LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bowdle series consists of well drained soils moderately deep over sand and gravel and formed in loamy alluvium underlain by sand and gravel on outwash plains and stream terraces. Permeability is moderate in the solum and rapid in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BrA − Bryant Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

BrA BRYANT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bryant series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous silty glacial drift or loess on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BrB − Bryant Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

BrB BRYANT LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bryant series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous silty glacial drift or loess on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BrC − Bryant Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

BrC BRYANT LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bryant series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous silty glacial drift or loess on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BvA − Bryant Loam, Sand Substratum, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

BvA BRYANT LOAM, SAND SUBSTRATUM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bryant series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous silty glacial drift or loess on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BxB − Bryant−Grassna Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

BxB BRYANT−GRASSNA LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bryant series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous silty glacial drift or loess on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BxB BRYANT−GRASSNA LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Grassna series consists of deep, well or moderately well drained soils formed in silty sediments in swales and on fans and on foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Edmunds County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Dv – Divide Loam

Dv DIVIDE LOAM – The Divide series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly or moderately well drained soils that formed in loamy sediment over sand and gravel. Permeability is moderate over rapid or very rapid. These soils are on slightly depressed areas in outwash plains, terraces and interbeach areas. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EdE – Edgeley Loam, 6 To 20 Percent Slopes

EdE EDGELEY LOAM, 6 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES – The Edgeley series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in colluvium, till, or glaciofluvial deposits overlying soft shale bedrock, or material weathered from shale bedrock. These soils are on till plains, glaciofluvial plains, or in stream valleys. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

GP – Gravel Pits

GP GRAVEL PITS – Orthents, gravelly consists of areas where gravel has been excavated and removed. Some areas have been smoothed and 8 to 14 inches of loamy overburden has been replaced. This soil has low available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Gr – Grassna Loam

Gr GRASSNA LOAM – The Grassna series consists of deep, well or moderately well drained soils formed in silty sediments in swales and on fans and on foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

He – Heil Silt Loam

He HEIL SILT LOAM – The Heil series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in clayey, calcareous alluvium. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

LeA – Lehr Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

LeA LEHR LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lehr series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils shallow to sand and gravel. They formed in loamy alluvium over sand and gravel. Permeability is moderately rapid in the upper part and rapid and very rapid in the substratum. These soils are on outwash plains and stream valley terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

LeB – Lehr Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

LeB LEHR LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lehr series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils shallow to sand and gravel. They formed in loamy alluvium over sand and gravel. Permeability is moderately rapid in the upper part and rapid and very rapid in the substratum. These soils are on outwash plains and stream valley terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

LhB – Lehr–Bowdle Loams, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

LhB LEHR–BOWDLE LOAMS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lehr series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils shallow to sand and gravel. They formed in loamy alluvium over sand and gravel. Permeability is moderately rapid in the upper part and rapid and very rapid in the substratum. These soils are on outwash plains and stream valley terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
LhB LEHR–BOWDLE LOAMS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bowdle series consists of well drained soils moderately deep over sand and gravel and formed in loamy alluvium underlain by sand and gravel on outwash plains and stream terraces. Permeability is moderate in the solum and rapid in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Lt – Letcher Fine Sandy Loam

Lt LETCHER FINE SANDY LOAM – The Letcher series consists of deep, somewhat poorly or moderately well drained soils formed in glacial outwash sediments and in loamy glacial till on uplands. Permeability is slow in the solum and moderate or moderately rapid in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Edmunds County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Lv – La Prairie, Channeled And Ranslo Soils

Lv LA PRAIRIE, CHANNELED AND RANSLO SOILS – The La Prairie series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, moderately permeable soil that formed in loamy alluvium. These soils are on terraces, and bottom lands in stream valleys. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.
Lv LA PRAIRIE, CHANNELED AND RANSLO SOILS – The Ranslo series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in clayey alluvium. These soils are on stream terraces and flood plains. Permeability is slow in the solum and slow to moderate in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Mb – Parnell, Ponded

Mb PARNELL, PONDED – The Parnell series consists of very deep, very poorly drained and poorly drained soils that formed in clayey water–sorted sediments from glacial drift in depressions, swales and drainageways on glacial moraines. These soils have slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

MdA – Mondamin Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

MdA MONDAMIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Mondamin series consists of very deep, well drained or moderately well drained soils formed in glaciolacustrine sediments on uplands. Permeability is moderately slow or slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MdB – Mondamin Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

MdB MONDAMIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Mondamin series consists of very deep, well drained or moderately well drained soils formed in glaciolacustrine sediments on uplands. Permeability is moderately slow or slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Mh – Mondamin–Heil Silty Clay Loams

Mh MONDAMIN–HEIL SILTY CLAY LOAMS – The Mondamin series consists of very deep, well drained or moderately well drained soils formed in glaciolacustrine sediments on uplands. Permeability is moderately slow or slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Mh MONDAMIN–HEIL SILTY CLAY LOAMS – The Heil series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in clayey, calcareous alluvium. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

NmA – Niobell–Miranda Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

NmA NIOBELL–MIRANDA LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Niobell series consists of very deep, well drained or moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in glacial till. These soils are on glacial till plains and uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
NmA NIOBELL–MIRANDA LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Miranda series consists of deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NpB – Niobell–Noonan Loams, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

NpB NIOBELL–NOONAN LOAMS, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Niobell series consists of very deep, well drained or moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in glacial till. These soils are on glacial till plains and uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
NpB NIOBELL–NOONAN LOAMS, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Noonan series consists of very deep, well drained or moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in till. These soils are on till plains and uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Or – Orthents, Loamy

For FORT RANDALL DAM – Orthents, loamy where 1 or more feet of soil material was removed. Most areas have had 6 to 8 inches of topsoil replaced. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
For FORT RANDALL DAM – Orthents, shaly, are areas of cuts that expose soft shale bedrock and of fill that is mostly unweathered shale mixed with some sandy, loamy, and clayey soil materials. Most areas have had 8 to 12 inches of topsoil replaced and revegetated with tame and native grasses. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Edmunds County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Pa – Parnell Silty Clay Loam

Pa PARNELL SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Parnell series consists of very deep, very poorly drained and poorly drained soils that formed in clayey water–sorted sediments from glacial drift in depressions, swales and drainageways on glacial moraines. These soils have slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

Rh – Ranslo–Harriet Silt Loams

Rh RANSLO–HARRIET SILT LOAMS – The Ranslo series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in clayey alluvium. These soils are on stream terraces and flood plains. Permeability is slow in the solum and slow to moderate in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.
Rh RANSLO–HARRIET SILT LOAMS – The Harriet series consists of very deep, poorly drained, slowly and very slowly permeable soils that formed in calcareous alluvium. These soils are on low lying flats, terraces, drainageways and bottom lands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Rn – Regan Silt Loam

Rn REGAN SILT LOAM – The Regan series consists of deep, poorly or very poorly drained, moderately or moderately slow permeable soils that formed in silty alluvium overlying stratified coarser alluvium. These soils are on upland swales, low terraces, and bottom lands in stream valleys and outwash channels. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Sp – Spottswood Loam

Sp SPOTTSWOOD LOAM – The Spottswood series consists of very deep, moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained soils formed in loamy alluvium and the underlying stratified sand and gravel on glacial outwash plains and stream terraces. Permeability is moderate in the upper part of the pedon and rapid in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TaB – Tally Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

TaB TALLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tally series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in material derived from eolian deposits, alluvium, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on stream terraces, alluvial fans, till plains, drainageways, and outwash plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TbB – Temvik–Bryant Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

TbB TEMVIK–BRYANT LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Temvik series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in a silty mantle overlying glacial till. Permeability is moderate in the silty mantle and moderately slow in the glacial till. These soils are on upland plains. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TbB TEMVIK–BRYANT LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bryant series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous silty glacial drift or loess on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TgB – Temvik–Grassna Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

TgB TEMVIK–GRASSNA LOAMS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Temvik series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in a silty mantle overlying glacial till. Permeability is moderate in the silty mantle and moderately slow in the glacial till. These soils are on upland plains. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TgB TEMVIK–GRASSNA LOAMS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Grassna series consists of deep, well or moderately well drained soils formed in silty sediments in swales and on fans and on foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TgC – Temvik–Grassna Loams, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

TgC TEMVIK–GRASSNA LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Temvik series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in a silty mantle overlying glacial till. Permeability is moderate in the silty mantle and moderately slow in the glacial till. These soils are on upland plains. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TgC TEMVIK–GRASSNA LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Grassna series consists of deep, well or moderately well drained soils formed in silty sediments in swales and on fans and on foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Edmunds County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Tn – Tonka–Nishon Silt Loams

Tn TONKA–NISHON SILT LOAMS – The Tonka series consists of very deep, poorly drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in local alluvium over glacial till or glaciolacustrine deposits. These soils are in closed basins and depressions on glacial till and glacial lake plains. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.
Tn TONKA–NISHON SILT LOAMS – The Nishon series consists of very deep, poorly drained clayey soils that formed in alluvium. These soils are in closed depressions on the till plains. This soil has high available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

VdC – Vida Extremely Stony Loam, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

VdC VIDA EXTREMELY STONY LOAM, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vida series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in till. These soils are on till plains and hills. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VwC – Vida–Williams Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

VwC VIDA–WILLIAMS LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vida series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in till. These soils are on till plains and hills. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VwC VIDA–WILLIAMS LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Williams series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils formed in calcareous glacial till. These soils are on glacial till plains and moraines. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VzE – Vida–Zahill Loams, 15 To 25 Percent Slopes

VzE VIDA–ZAHILL LOAMS, 15 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vida series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in till. These soils are on till plains and hills. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VzE VIDA–ZAHILL LOAMS, 15 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Zahill series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in till. These soils are on till plains, hills, moraines, and escarpments. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

W – Water

w WATER – These are areas of water that are normally less than 40 acres in size. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

WaD – Wabek Loam, 6 To 20 Percent Slopes

WaD WABEK LOAM, 6 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wabek series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly and very rapidly permeable soils formed in sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on outwash plains, beach ridges, terraces and terrace escarpments. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

WbC – Wabek–Bowdle Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

WbC WABEK–BOWDLE LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wabek series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly and very rapidly permeable soils formed in sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on outwash plains, beach ridges, terraces and terrace escarpments. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WbC WABEK–BOWDLE LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bowdle series consists of well drained soils moderately deep over sand and gravel and formed in loamy alluvium underlain by sand and gravel on outwash plains and stream terraces. Permeability is moderate in the solum and rapid in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

WnB – Williams–Bowbells Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

WnB WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS LOAMS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Williams series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils formed in calcareous glacial till. These soils are on glacial till plains and moraines. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WnB WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS LOAMS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bowbells series consists of very deep, well and moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till and alluvium from glacial till on glacial till plains and moraines. These soils have moderate permeability in the upper part and moderately slow or slow in the substratum. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Edmunds County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

WnC – Williams–Bowbells Loams, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes
WnC WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Williams series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils formed in calcareous glacial till. These soils are on glacial till plains and moraines. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WnC WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bowbells series consists of very deep, well and moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till and alluvium from glacial till on glacial till plains and moraines. These soils have moderate permeability in the upper part and moderately slow or slow in the substratum. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

WtA – Williams–Bowbells–Nishon Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

WtA WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS–NISHON COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Williams series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils formed in calcareous glacial till. These soils are on glacial till plains and moraines. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WtA WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS–NISHON COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bowbells series consists of very deep, well and moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till and alluvium from glacial till on glacial till plains and moraines. These soils have moderate permeability in the upper part and moderately slow or slow in the substratum. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WtA WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS–NISHON COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nishon series consists of very deep, poorly drained clayey soils that formed in alluvium. These soils are in closed depressions on the till plains. This soil has high available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

WtB – Williams–Bowbells–Nishon Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

WtB WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS–NISHON COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Williams series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils formed in calcareous glacial till. These soils are on glacial till plains and moraines. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WtB WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS–NISHON COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bowbells series consists of very deep, well and moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till and alluvium from glacial till on glacial till plains and moraines. These soils have moderate permeability in the upper part and moderately slow or slow in the substratum. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WtB WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS–NISHON COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nishon series consists of very deep, poorly drained clayey soils that formed in alluvium. These soils are in closed depressions on the till plains. This soil has high available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

WvC – Williams–Bowbells–Parnell Complex, 6 To 9 Percent Slope S

WvC WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS–PARNELL COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPE S – The Williams series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils formed in calcareous glacial till. These soils are on glacial till plains and moraines. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WvC WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS–PARNELL COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPE S – The Bowbells series consists of very deep, well and moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till and alluvium from glacial till on glacial till plains and moraines. These soils have moderate permeability in the upper part and moderately slow or slow in the substratum. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WvC WILLIAMS–BOWBELLS–PARNELL COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPE S – The Parnell series consists of very deep, very poorly drained and poorly drained soils that formed in clayey water–sorted sediments from glacial drift in depressions, swales and drainageways on glacial moraines. These soils have slow permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.